

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

or,

Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

VOL. IV.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1819.

[No. 160.

Published Daily, with the exception of Mondays,—and accompanied with occasional Engravings, illustrative of Antiquities, Science, and the Arts,—at a Subscription price of Ten Rupees per Month, including all charges.

General Summary of News.

One of the most welcome pieces of intelligence that we have to offer to our Readers, is an assurance from the highest and best authority, that, notwithstanding the rumours which have been in circulation of the Governor General's continued indisposition, and which the anxious fears of his friends may have helped to exaggerate, His Excellency is not only perfectly recovered, but is enjoying, at Barrackpore, a more perfect health, than for some time previous to his late sudden, but temporary, indisposition.

EUROPE.

The arrival of the Eclipse, from England, has not materially added to the intelligence already in our possession from that quarter; and as she quitted the Downs on the 2nd of April, it is probable that her London Papers reach only to the end of March. As this vessel touched at Ceylon, we learn from the Gazettes of that Island, that she brought Papers there to the 29th of March; and we have seen articles under date of the 28th, from the English Papers brought out by the Minerva and Rose to Madras.

Among other articles of miscellaneous information, communicated through this channel, is that of the death of the celebrated African Traveller, Mungo Park, being confirmed. We conceive that there were few who read the Journal of Isaac, the person sent in quest of Mr. Park, or to obtain all possible information regarding that lamented individual, who were not then convinced of there being no reasonable hope of his existence.

We believe that his fond wife indulged a gleam of hope, when all around her had despaired; and we have heard that one of his sons had devoted himself to a system of training and discipline, which would have enabled him, like another Telemaeus, to go in search of his father through every danger that climate, savage nature, and untravelled regions, could present. The conubial and filial love that nourished this delusive hope, was a feature to be encouraged by their contemporaries, and will be admired by posterity. Delusive, however, as it was—as the event has proved—it afforded some real consolation while it lasted, and it is almost to be regretted, for their sakes at least, that appalling certainty should have deprived them even of this portion of happiness.

The world, however, will receive the confirmation of Mr. Park's death with different feelings, and all the circumstances of it will be sought after with an avidity proportioned to the strong and universal interest that his enterprising character excited.

By accounts from the gold coast of Africa, we learn, that the town of Cape Coast has again been destroyed by fire, in consequence of a quarrel among the municipal authorities.

Lieutenant Colonel McCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, issued a Proclamation on the 4th of July 1818, an-

nouncing, that he had taken possession of the Isle de Loss, ceded to his Britannic Majesty, on the 6th of that month, by Mongo Dimba, King of the Bago country, and all his Chieftains.

There has been lately transmitted from New York to Havre-de-Grace, a large diamond, for the purpose of being sold on the Continent. It is valued at 80,000 dollars.—It is said that it belongs to Joseph Buonaparte.

By the definitive arrangement for regulating the payment of one hundred millions, indemnities due by France to the Allies, ratified Feb. 2, at Paris, the French Ministers have had the skill still further to postpone the time till June 1820: payment even then to be in paper, negotiable only by third parts, the first part commencing in the December following!—This bargain, as it is justly said, gives France no trifling hold over the general politics of Europe.

A system has been adopted in Russia, of quartering soldiers on the peasantry, by which the former are to be instructed in the arts of peace, the latter in those of war.

A Petition from the Protestants in Dublin, in favour of admitting the Roman Catholics to a participation in the invaluable privileges of the British Constitution, has been signed at a meeting by above three thousand persons, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and in consequence of a requisition subscribed by several of the most illustrious names in the kingdom of Ireland.

In a Chancery suit now pending, the singular name of —Kinkvervankotsdorsprakingatchdern—appears as a party.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1758, March 27, one Rd. W. Vaughan is said to have been committed to Newgate for counterfeiting Bank-notes; was sentenced on the 7th of April, and executed the 1st of May. This appears to be the first attempt of the kind that ever was made.—The Bank had then existed 65 years—Now, 1819, 64 years more—Total 129. What an alarming increase in the number of this species of crime does every session evince!

The Crown, through the Attorney-General, has claimed the immediate Presentation of one of the most valuable Livings in Norfolk, on an alleged improper contract between the Patron and the Clergyman lately instituted under his presentation.

The game on the principal Manors in Norfolk is now protected by a regular nightly patrole of from four to six armed keepers, from sun-set to sun-rise.

There were between 40 and 50 female convicts in Newgate, under sentence of transportation, and a ship was taken up to convey them to Botany Bay, which was sail early in the Spring. This vessel takes out a Commissioner, deputed by Government to ascertain the present state of the Colony, and every branch connected with it. He is to be invested with the most ample powers to inquire into the situation of the convicts, the state of trade, manufactures, commerce, &c. He is to return as speedily as possible with his report.

We present the following from an English Paper of March, as a Document that condenses the information of volumes, and is highly valuable both for information and reference:

General View of the Relative Political Strength of the Nations of Europe.

COUNTRIES.	Geogr. Sq Miles.*	Inhabitants.	Sqds in each Mile.	Public Revenue in Rhen Florins.†	Florins per head
Republic of San Marino.	2	6,000	3,000	50,000	8 1 3
Republike of Cracow.	19	56,600	2,979	200,000	3 1 2
Duchy of Lucca.	20	124,000	6,200	65,000	5 1 4
Ionian Islands.	46	187,000	4,065	965,50-	5 1 6
Duchy of Modena.	96	396,000	4,125	1,960,000	3
Parma and Piacenza.	106	376,600	3,553	1,500,000	4
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	395	1,195,000	3,025	5,800,000	4 1 2
Estates of the Church.	715	2,145,000	3,000	9,300,000	4 1 3
Switzerland.	8804	1,745,750	1,963	4,300,000	2 1 2
Kingdom of Netherlands.	1,164	5,266,000	4,524	67,283,330	12 4 5
Sardinian States.	1,277	3,974,476	3,112	22,000,000	5 1 2
Portugal.	1,934	3,683,000	1,904	25,000,000	6 1 5
Sicily and Naples.	2,037	6,119,336	3,219	24,000,000	3 7 11
Denmark.	2,273	1,258,410	663	11,200,000	6 2 3
Germany.	4,712	12,391,991	2,630	96,507,818	7 1 3
Prussian Monarchy.	4,989	10,100,000	2,025	60,000,000	6
British Domin. in Europe	5,462	17,175,500	3,144	410,810,000	23 5 6
Spain.	8,441	10,500,000	1,214	60,000,000	5 3 4
European Turkey.	9,225	6,700,000	721	30,000,000	4 1 2
France.	10,263	28,996,300	2,825	261,500,000	9
Austrian Empire.	12,210	28,179,633	2,310	150,000,000	5 1 3
Sweden and Norway.	16,155	3,525,400	215	15,000,000	4 1 4
Russia in Europe.	72,640	34,500,000	475	250,000,000	7 1 4
Total	135,071	179,101,996		1,500,466,873	8 1 3

The Military Force of Europe amounts to

In Peace, 1,790,501 men.
In War, 3,608,023 men.

The Naval Force of Europe amounts to

Ships of the Line, 402
Frigates, 370
Smaller Armed Vessels, 1922

* Fifteen to a degree, in nearly the common German miles, which exceed four English: thus the square mile here expressed will be eighteen English. Multiplying by 18, will consequently give pretty accurately the superficial extent in our measure.

† Nine Rhenish Florins and one-third, make a pound Sterling, and thus the Revenue of England is stated at above 44 millions.

ST. HELENA.

Letters from the ship on board which Mr. Ricketts took his departure from hence have been received in town, dated St. Helena, March 30, and from their silence on the subject of an interview between that Gentleman and Napoleon Buonaparte, there is reason to believe that no such event took place. One of the Letters that we have seen was written on the day previous to the vessel's sailing, and a passage of this says: "Sir Hudson Lowe is more strict than ever respecting Buonaparte; and they will not even grant passes to Longwood to see Madame Bertrand. It appears that some clandestine correspondence has been lately detected, which has induced the Governor to send several persons away from the Island, and to keep a very strict look-out." This relates most probably to the same circumstance of which the Layton brought reports from the Cape a week or two ago.

Among the ordinances promulgated at St. Helena in 1709, we find the following curious passage:—

"Whereas several idle, gossiping women, make it their business to go from house to house, about this Island, inventing and spreading false and scandalous reports of the good people thereof, and thereby sowing discord and debate among neighbours, and often between men and their wives, to the great grief and trouble of all good and quiet people, and to the utter extinguishing of all friendship, amity, and good neighbourhood;

for the punishment and suppression whereof, and to the intent that all strife may be ended, charity revived, and friendship continued, we do order, that if any women from henceforth shall be convicted of talebearing, mischief-making, scolding, drunkenness, or any other notorious vices, they shall be punished by ducking or whipping, or such other punishment as their crimes or transgression shall deserve, or as the Governor and Council shall think fit."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The affairs of this portion of the globe continue still to excite and deserve a large portion of public attention; and as the present struggle of the Patriots carries with it the good wishes of all the friends of Freedom in every quarter of the globe, and is likely to form an epocha of importance in modern history, it is impossible to feel indifferent as to its result.

The few following particulars of recent intelligence from that quarter have been furnished to us by a gentleman just arrived in Calcutta from the spot, and may be relied on for their accuracy.

The President, Director, and General in Chief, of Chili, O'Higgins, has complete controul over all the affairs of that province. He is described to be a person of great abilities and to be extremely beloved by all descriptions of persons. He had succeeded, with the assistance of General San Martin, in emancipating his country, Chili, from the Spanish authority; and though no system of Government had yet been matured, yet there was little doubt that if Lord Cochrane succeeded in his projected expedition to destroy the Spanish ships at Callao, the Chilians would consider themselves so completely free, as immediately to assemble their Cortes and establish a Republic under the authority of O'Higgins.

The country is described to be in a wretched state, both parties being completely exhausted; the soldiers are half clothed, and many months of pay in arrears; for in this country of gold and silver less money is to be procured than in any other part of the globe.

The manufactures of England had arrived in such quantities, as absolutely to glut the market, and the difficulty of getting specie or returns rendered the speculations far less profitable heretofore.

Lord Cochrane's squadron is said to be in the most efficient state, having English Officers, and a moiety of their ship's company English seamen. Lord Cochrane had made a wonderful improvement in the Squadron since he took charge of it; but, unfortunately, the Independants looked at all his measures with an evil eye, and a degree of jealousy already existed, sufficient to render it problematical how long this able Officer would be allowed to conduct their Naval affairs.

The Independant Authorities are said to treat the British Officers and men with the greatest neglect. Even those who had shed their blood in defence of the Patriot cause were left to starve, and without a hope of even receiving their pay. The natives of this fine country are, in fact, in so wretched a state, as to look upon all foreigners as intruders among them; and they profess to say, that they can acquire their independence without assistance, and that they would rather be without the interference of strangers.

General San Martin, and his army, had marched across the Andes, back to Buenos Ayres, to endeavour to bring Gen. Artigas to reason. The latter wished to assume the supreme controul of all the Patriots in South America, but this was opposed by the Chilians, and General San Martin (who is described as the Washington of South America) has hopes of either inducing or obliging Artigas to be satisfied with ruling the Plata Republic only.

ASIA.

In addition to the calamities of the Cholera Morbus, and the threatened famine in the interior of which we have before spoken, we hear of dreadful storms of lightning and hail at Gurrawarrah, in which bungalows have been burnt down, and several lives lost, among which twelve are mentioned at Sinag-pore, and four at Nursingpore. A Letter from Bareilly states, that during the late Mohammedan Fast of Ramazan, not less than three thousand persons had died at that place of the disorder called by the natives Heijah.

But the greatest calamities appear to have been occasioned by the late Earthquake, on the other side of India; the following further melancholy details of which we gather from the Bombay Courier of the 17th of July just received.

Porebunder, June 17.—We yesterday experienced in this town and fort, one of the most awful scenes in nature, that of a violent and destructive shock from an earthquake!

The weather was close and sultry, the thermometer ranging at 86° at sun set; and a scarce perceptible air was sometimes felt from the southward.

Lieutenant L. and myself were taking an evening's walk on the ramparts of the fort, and had nearly gone all round, when at 40 minutes past 6, we observed to each other, 'how excessive close and oppressive the atmosphere!' and five minutes afterwards, I heard a distant sound from the westward, not unlike that of a cannonade at sea; a thought had scarcely past the mind, as to what could have given rise to it, when I felt a violent shock beneath my feet, and instantly exclaimed, 'an Earthquake!' then looking forward, saw the stone parapet, at two yards' distance, violently bending in and out, with a quick wave-like motion, and with a vibration of about a foot: this appalling sight extended as far as I could see, or about fifty yards in length, and the whole height of the parapet: it was attended with a hissing, crackling noise.

Had the parapet been made of whalebone, and shook in anger by any power less than nature, the agitation could not have been so great, as that which we witnessed.

There was nothing appeared more surprising than that solid masonry should have received the pliability of the most elastic of all substances.

I thought it impossible that the works could stand, and expecting their immediate fall, instantly determined on descending as quick as possible, but as the rampart was a perpendicular height of seventeen feet, I was obliged to run back towards the nearest descent, which was a flight of stone steps at the distance of 75 yards; Lieutenant L. followed: As we passed along, at a quick run, the sensation felt was similar to that hazardous and disagreeable one, of running along an elevated and elastic plank, the ends alone of which are supported.

I every instant expected to fall with the works, or to be precipitated from them, but reaching the steps, ran down as fast as I could, each step apparently meeting the descending foot, which I sincerely believe it did in reality, and the whole flight was violently agitated. While passing down, I expected to be overwhelmed by the works, which were touching my right shoulder, and were partly above my head.

Although the rampart and parapet are ten feet thick, and twenty-two in height, yet this wall of masonry waved to and fro like a sea. Fortunately, the steps were broad: had they been narrow as is frequently the case, it is doubtful, so great was their agitation, if we could have got down without having been thrown over their side, for as they joined the works, they were not only affected by their own motion, but also by that of the wall to which they were attached.

Arrived at the bottom of the flight of steps, we did not cease running until we had got a sufficient length from the

works to prevent their falling on us. On stopping, we were surprised to find, that the works had not fallen after having been agitated by so extraordinary a violent and sea-like motion.

On reaching a spot of comparative safety, for then no place was safe, the attention was directed to a vast cloud of black dust, arising at about 300 yards' distance, and from the sea face of the fort, which ran at right angles from that which we quitted. The danger being past, for the shock was now over, my curiosity became excited, and approaching the cloud of dust, I found it to proceed from the fall of nine towers and large parts of the curtain, leaving twenty-one breaches of forty and sixty yards wide. This devastation extended for 500 yards, and over a part of the fort which I had been walking on not five minutes before.

I do not imagine that a twenty-four hours' fire from ten pieces of heavy ordnance, could have produced so extensive a destruction as was thus effected in a minute and half!!!

We conjectured that the shock had not lasted more than the above short period. But its effects were sufficiently powerful to have destroyed the work of ages.

We now directed our attention towards home, and the first occurrence we met with near it, was the horse-keepers with our horses in their hands, standing in the open air, having, as they said, been apprehensive, 'that the stables would have fallen and killed them.'

On entering my house the servant informed me, that while making the bed, in the upper apartment, he had been thrown down on the floor; recovering himself, he attempted to escape out of the door, but before he could reach it, he was thrown down a second time; he then got up, and ran quickly into the open air.

Doctor and Mrs. A. on hearing all their tiles violently agitated, and cracking as if in a fire, and observing the whole of their furniture in a rocking motion, immediately ran down into the open air, the former with his infant in his arms. He informed me, that though his stairs are broad, and built of pukha masonry, yet he experienced much difficulty in descending, from the violent agitation of the steps, and that of the house, to which they were joined.

Lieutenant L.'s house is a strong pukha stone building, of about 40 feet high: it stands by itself, the shock appears to have shaken it more than most other houses. The sepoys describe it as 'having rocked, from side to side, like a tree in a high wind.' On examination, there were found so many rents in its walls, that it was deemed advisable for Lieutenant L. not to sleep beneath its roof.

I believe there are few houses throughout this large city, which have not been more or less injured: some have fallen, and blocked up the streets in which they were situated.

I am happy to say, that but one life has been lost in this town, a circumstance which appears almost miraculous, from the danger which existed.

The Rajah and principal inhabitants are now encamped outside of the fort rather than trust themselves beneath their unsafe roofs, which, should they fall, would prove most destructive, since they are made (as is the case of all upper floors also) of a thick terrace supported by stone, on large timbers.

The earth opened, and water issued from the cavity, over an extensive piece of ground, in a plain, distant fourteen miles hence.

The atmosphere to-day has been impregnated with a strong smell of sulphur; and there has been several other shocks between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. which brought some old houses down, and violently shook the seats of those who were seated within doors, which caused them to run out of their houses; but these inferior alarms are not to be compared with yesterday's awful phenomenon.

It was observed that all animals were much frightened during the great shock; the dogs laid down on their bellies and would not be moved.

The earthquake has been felt far and wide, but its effect appear to have been less violent in the interior, than on the sea shore. I fear that all the line of towns and fortresses situated immediately on this coast have suffered much.—I am this moment informed, that fifty men were killed by the fall of walls at Mangrolé, on this coast, which is distant 60 miles, in a S. E. direction. The great shock appears to have proceeded from west to east. The injury which this fortress has sustained, is estimated at half a lac of rupees.

There is nothing in nature more awful, than to see the proudest works of men, in an instant, vanishing and becoming a heap of shapeless ruins.

Porebunder, 18th June 1819.—I have viewed the whole extent of injury at this place, since writing to Colonel B. and am sorry to inform you, it far exceeds the estimate which I had formed.—Were I now to address the Colonel, I would rather say, twenty pieces of cannon could not have produced so much destruction. I have corrected my heights and distances by measurement, which are as now mentioned, though in some places they differ from the original letter.

As Doctor A. and myself, yesterday morning at day break, were riding on the borders of a lake, we were alarmed by a strong smell of sulphur, and an appearance of smoke resting on the still waters; on the opposite side of the lake, is a jungle, beyond and above which, is a range of sand hills; we thought we saw on these a line of thick flame about three feet high, but the distance was too great, to allow of our being positive. I am the more inclined to believe that what we saw was a flame, as I am since informed that, at a place on the S. E. coast, distant hence, forty miles, the Earth opened, and flame issued from the cavity.

I am informed, that a place distant hence sixteen miles N. W. by North, what was a rising ground, or small hill, has become a level.

My veranda tiles were turned but ten days ago for the monsoon, but are now quite removed in some places, and in all greatly disordered, so as to induce Lieutenant L. aptly to observe that they appeared as if they had been convulsed.

That part of the parapet which I described as having been so violently agitated, now leans considerably on one side, and retains a wave-like shape.

Doctor A. and myself experienced a pain and weakness in the knee joints, immediately after the inferior shocks of the 17th; these unpleasant feelings troubled us all that morning.

Sound sleep has left us—we allow one eye to be shut—but the other is on the watch.

A person eighty-two years of age, on being questioned as to the physical operations of nature during his remembrance, says, he has neither seen nor heard of any thing so terrific, and destructive as that which he witnessed on the 16th.—He collects four earth quakes, but the worst was not more violent than to cause the shaking of a vase to be visible to the sight.

The late hot season here, was by no means particularly hot, nor have we experienced any thing indicative of the horrid scene which we have witnessed.

From the account of cossids who felt the shock at Gundel, in the interior, distant hence eighty miles in a N. E. by East direction, and the centre point of this peninsula, it is evident, that the earthquake was much less violent inland, than on the coast, for although the cossids mention the fall of houses at many places in the interior, yet they did not witness the ruin of

fortresses, though they passed seven. They state, that the town of Kooteeanna has suffered severely, but not so much as Porebunder, it is distant 20 miles east of this, and sixteen from the sea.

Every hour brings some afflicting account, particularly from the coast, of fortresses fallen, lives lost, and injury sustained from the awful catastrophe.

P. S. Myself and Doctor A. have just returned from a visit to the sand hills on which we thought we saw flame, and found the shrubbery which was on them, much scorched and divested of its vegetation.

Bhoj, June 23, 1819.—The loss in lives has not been correctly ascertained. Bodies continue to be dug out of the ruins, and almost one thousand have been already found; seven thousand houses have been overturned, and few or none in the city left uninjured. Although the whole of Kutch has suffered pretty equally, in regard to loss of houses, the proportion of lives lost in different places, bears no affinity; perhaps Bhoj has lost as many as the whole of Kutch put together. In Mandavie 116, and in Luckput 150, are said to have suffered.

A number of phenomena are said to have occurred at the moment of the shock, but I shall only remark those which appear the most striking. The Run and Bhun, on the North of Kutch, between that province and the isolated district of Kawra, which was quite dry, was suddenly filled with a sheet of water, the extent of which east and west was not known, but its breadth was generally about six miles, and in depth gradually increased to upwards of two feet, after which in a few hours, the water subsided to about half that quantity; horsemen who crossed this tract, on the day following the shock, describe a number of cones of soft sand elevated above the water, the tops of which were bubbling with air and water, when they passed. As far as I have learnt, the sandy bed of every dry river in Kutch, was filled for a short space of time with a flood of water; these waters have the colour and taste of the soil from whence they were ejected.

It is gratifying to us to be able to close this melancholy recital with the following Notice of what has been already done towards a relief of the sufferers, which appears in an Advertisement in the same Paper.

"We mentioned in our last paper the rumour which had reached us of its being in contemplation to raise a subscription for the relief of the unfortunate persons who had suffered so severely from the late earthquake at Anjar and other parts within the Honorable Company's Territories in Cutch, and we have now the satisfaction of stating that a subscription has been set on foot, which promises of being sufficient in the end to afford every essential relief to a "once flourishing population which was reduced in one moment to wretchedness and misery."

The Government of Bombay has, with its usual liberality, subscribed the sum of four thousand rupees on account of the Honorable Company, independent of the relief which, we understand, it has afforded by directing the suspension of all taxes and assessment of every kind on account of Government as long as it may be found necessary.

The following further sums have already been subscribed:

Sir Evan Nepean, Bart..	500	Henry Meriton, Esq. ...	250
Alexander Bell, Esq. ...	250	Major General Baillie, .	250
G. L. Prendergast, Esq. 250		Sir W. Keir,	250
Francis Warden, Esq....	250	James Farish, Esq.	150
William Newnham, Esq. 200		Capt James McMurdo, .	500

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. and the amount remitted to Captain McMurdo, the Resident, for the purpose of being distributed in the manner he may think most adviseable."

Horrible Human Sacrifice.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Returning from Chitpore on Sunday evening, about six o'clock, I observed a concourse of natives assembled on the banks of the river, a little above the Baug Bazar Ghant, and curiosity having prompted me to enquire the occasion, I was informed that a Suttee was about to be celebrated.

Having never witnessed the horrid spectacle of which I had heard so much, I directed my boat to proceed to the spot, for the two-fold purpose of endeavouring, if possible, to prevent the wretched victim from immolating herself on the funeral pile of her husband, and in the event of interference proving ineffectual, to see a ceremony which the inhabitants of a civilised country would hardly admit the existence of, unless certified by the evidence of a person who had actually witnessed the scene.

On arriving at the bank of the river, I immediately enquired for the Thanadar of the place, who, I found, was not on the spot; but the Jemadar being present, I requested him to come on board my boat. I asked him whether any licence or authority had been granted by the Magistrate, to sanction the ceremony for which I saw preparations; and, if so, to inform me from whom it was obtained.

He replied that the usual authority, or *kaboohat*, had been procured from the Magistrate, and that the document was in possession of the Thanadar. I requested him to send for it, which he did; but no answer was returned by the Thanadar, that compliance with my application was deemed unnecessary. I then asked the Jemadar whether he was certain that the sacrifice about to be made was voluntary, and whether any interference might not operate to prevent it; he answered, that it was the wish of the widow to burn with the body of her deceased husband, and that any effort to prevent it, would prove unavailing, as the measure was sanctioned by the usual authority.

During this conversation, I observed preparations for the erection of the pile going on with great activity; it was constructed of alternate layers of firewood, straw, and dry bamboo twigs. In a few minutes I noticed a poor, decrepid, wretched-looking old woman, apparently more dead than alive, and probably upwards of 60 years of age, borne down to the river in the arms of another woman, surrounded by two or three men, who, I was given to understand, were relatives of the miserable creature.

On arrival at the edge of the river, some pots of water were thrown over the head of the woman, and a bunch of leaves placed in her hand, which she appeared to be almost without strength to support; and, after this operation, she was stripped of a few ornaments. A parcel of wooden combs were stuck in her hair, and her apparel being changed, she was conveyed towards the pile, on which the body of her husband lay extended.

On reaching the pile, she was released from the arms of the woman, who had hitherto supported her, and hustled round it three or four times amidst the vociferations of the multitude; and then, with the aid of the ruffians that surrounded her, she mounted the pile, on which she reclined in a state apparently as inanimate as the dead body of her husband. At this interval I observed one of the most active of the attendants, fasten her with a cord to the body of the deceased, and instantly a quantity of straw, dry bamboo, and fire-wood were thrown over the victim of this disgraceful scene, sufficient to prevent her moving or extricating herself from her dreadful situation, had she been so inclined. A long bamboo was then laid across the whole, no doubt, with a view to prevent resistance, had any been practicable, but which on this occasion appeared superfluous. In two minutes, the whole was enveloped in smoke and flames, and the work of destruction was complete.

I turned from this diabolical scene with sentiments of horror and disgust which I can hardly find words to express, lamenting that such should be tolerated under the humane sway of a British Government, satisfied that if those in power had been witnesses of the shocking exhibition, greater efforts would be made to subvert a practice that well timed interference might do much to check, and in time perhaps entirely extirpate.

On the present occasion it appeared obvious to me, that the wishes or intentions of the unfortunate woman were not consulted, and that she was hurried into eternity by a number of unfeeling

monsters who assisted on the occasion, and who, in any other country, would be held guilty of wilful and deliberate murder.

Should this hasty narration of a scene so revolting to human nature, operate in any way to prevent its repetition, my end in submitting to you will be answered.

Sunday, Aug. 8.

Your's obediently,

A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S.—The Jemadar's name is Mahomed Danis, and the Thanadar's name Cossinauth Mullick, of the Chitpore Tannah.

College of Fort St. George.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE HUGH ELLIOT,

Right Hon'ble Sir,

Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

Para. 1st.—We have the honor to submit the result of the first examination for the year 1819, of the Junior Civil Servants attached to the College of Fort St. George.

2d.—The following is the order in which the Students have been classed by us, with reference to their relative proficiency in the languages which they have respectively studied.

TELOOGOO.	Mr. Grant	Mr. Gordon	CARNATACA.
First Class.	Mr. Davison	Mr. Fetherstone	Mr. Fetherstone
Mr. Morris	Mr. Blair	Second Class.	—
Mr. Hooper	—	Mr. Horsey	Second Class.
Mr. Robertson	TAMIL.	Third Class.	Mr. Browne
<i>Second Class.</i>		Mr. Bruce	Mr. Thompson
Mr. Browne	Mr. Robertson	Mr. Clementson	Third Class.
Mr. Fetherstone	Mr. Hudleston	Mr. Bushby	Mr. Blair
Mr. Clarke	Mr. Elliott	—	Mr. Bushby
Mr. Fullerton	—	HINDOOSTANEE.	MALAYALEEM.
Mr. Gosling	Second Class.	First Class.	Mr. Clarke
Mr. Bruce	Mr. Gordon	Mr. Morris	—
—	Mr. Hooper	Mr. Davison	SANSKRIT.
Mr. Lewin	—	—	Mr. McLeane
<i>Third Class.</i>		MAHRATTA.	—
Mr. McLeane	—	Mr. Elliott	—
Mr. Hudleston	—	Mr. Thompson	—
Mr. Horsey	—	—	—
<i>PERSIAN.</i>		—	—
First Class.	—	—	—
Mr. Fullerton	—	—	—

3d.—The following classification has been framed in conformity with the orders conveyed to us by Government, under date the 12th August last, and is intended to exhibit the gradations of general merit.

When attached to
the College.

26th August, 1818

First Class.

Mr. Morris

Second Class.	9th July, 1817.
Mr. Robertson	9th July.
— Elliott	13th August.
— Hooper	9th July.
— Hudleston	10th July.
— Thompson	13th May, 1818.
— Fullerton	26th February.

Third Class.

Mr. Fetherstone

5th August, 1818.
Clarke
Gordon
Gosling
Lewin
Browne
McLeane
Bruce
Horsey
Grant
Blair
Clementson
Davison
Bushby

in a scale of general merit, regulated by no defined rules and the result is arbitrary and unsatisfactory. Examiners in different languages, with the most scrupulous impartiality of intention, may ever reasonably doubt their means of forming a just comparison between the merits of the students they have examined and those belonging to a separate class. But when the comparison is extended

Para. 4th.—In preparing this latter classification, we have experienced difficulties which are likely to recur at every subsequent examination, and which are of such a nature as to render us doubtful of the justness of the arrangement which we have thus submitted. Abilities of the highest order, united with industry, will ever claim the first rank in such a classification. But it is very difficult to decide whether the preference should be given to splendid results produced perhaps with but little exertion by talents of this description, or to the just pretensions of persevering industry, exerted by more humble talents, under great and various disadvantages. The adjustment of claims of this nature, with reference also to other circumstances of conduct, renders it no easy task to assign to each individual his appropriate rank

beyond relative proficiency in study, to circumstances of which, from the nature of the institution, we can possess only a partial knowledge we feel we may err in our judgment to the prejudice of individuals, without producing any public benefit. We are therefore desirous to omit this classification in future.

5th.—We had occasion, at the last general examination, to make very favorable mention of Mr. Morris, the rapidity of whose progress we stated to be unrivaled on the records of the institution. This Gentleman is now distinguished no less by the extent than the rapidity of his acquirements; for he may be said to possess a complete knowledge both of Teloogoo and Hindoostance. His translations into these languages are particularly remarkable for the great propriety with which the terms used have been selected, and the uncommon success with which the native idiom has been adopted. In the short period of about ten months since he joined the College, Mr. Morris has most satisfactorily established his claim to its highest honors; and, accordingly, we recommend that, as he has attained an eminent proficiency in two languages, is in the receipt of the highest College allowances, and passed a satisfactory examination in the Regulations, the honorary reward of 1,000 Pagodas be granted to him on his promotion from the College. We perform a satisfactory part of our duty in bearing testimony to the exemplary conduct of Mr. Morris, while under our superintendence, and in stating our opinion that he is highly qualified for employment in the public service.

6th.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Hooper are justly entitled to our commendation. The studies of these gentlemen were interrupted by severe indisposition, which obliged Mr. Robertson and Mr. Hooper to proceed to sea for the recovery of their health, whence they have only recently rejoined the College.—Notwithstanding this disadvantage, Mr. Robertson ranks first in Tamil, of which language he has attained a very superior knowledge; and he stands third in the Teloogoo class. In Tamil, Mr. Elliott is next to Mr. Robertson, and his acquirements in Mahratta are highly respectable; and although Mr. Hooper is considerably below both of these gentlemen in Tamil, yet in Teloogoo he ranks above Mr. Robertson and possesses an excellent knowledge of that language.

7th.—Mr. Robertson and Mr. Elliott, from their superior knowledge of two languages, are eligible to employment in the public service; but the former gentleman has so nearly attained that high standard of proficiency which establishes a claim to the highest honors of the institution, that we should regret his quitting College, without making good his claim to what is so nearly within his reach.

8th.—Mr. Hooper's knowledge of Tamil (his second language) is not quite sufficient to allow of our recommending his promotion from the institution; he has, however, entitled himself to our recommendation for the highest of the College allowances.

9th.—Mr. Hudleston's knowledge of the Tamil language is of a high order; but he is not yet able to transact public business in Teloogoo.

10th.—Mr. Thompson has acquired a sufficient knowledge both of Hindoostance and Mahratta to qualify him for the transaction of business in these two languages, and is consequently entitled to the highest of the College allowances, and to our recommendation that he may be promoted to employment in the public Service, for which we consider him well qualified.

11th.—Mr. Fullerton possesses a tolerably fair knowledge both of Teloogoo and Persian, but his progress during the late term, in the study of either of these languages, has not been considerable.

12th.—We have great pleasure in recommending to the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council Mr. Fetherstone, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Gordon;—the two former Gentlemen in Teloogoo, and the latter in Tamil, continue to deserve public commendation. Mr. Fetherstone has also commenced the study of the Carnatica, Mr. Clarke, that of the Malayaleem, and Mr. Gordon that of the Persian, and in these second languages the progress of each is satisfactory.

13th.—The wonderfully rapid progress of Mr. Gosling in Teloogoo has raised him above many of the Students who had previously joined the Institution. In the short space of about six weeks, this gentleman has not only acquired a complete knowledge of the Grammar of that language, but translates tales of moderate difficulty, understands common questions, and, even in reply, speaks short sentences with great grammatical propriety, and a pronunciation peculiarly excellent. We recommend that the first increase of allowance be granted to this Gentleman.

14th.—Mr. Lewin, on the 6th of April last, made good his claim to the first increase of allowance. His progress in Tamil,

though not quite so rapid as that of Mr. Gosling in Teloogoo, has been meritorious; and we consider this gentleman to deserve public approbation.

15th.—We are satisfied with the result of Mr. Browne's examination in Teloogoo. But he declined examination in Mahratta, which is the second language selected by him for study. He was examined at his own request, in Hindoostance, with which he is acquainted sufficiently to transact public business. Mr. Browne solicited our permission to relinquish the study of Mahratta for that of Hindoostance, but transitions of this nature being prohibited by the fundamental rules of the Institution, we have, after mature consideration, been obliged to apprise him that we cannot comply with his request.

16th.—Mr. Morris, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Browne, were examined in the Judicial Regulations, and shewed a general knowledge of the principles of the Code. Mr. Robertson was unfortunately prevented by an accident from attending at this examination.

17th.—Mr. McLeane, in Teloogoo and Sanscrit, and Mr. Bruce, in Teloogoo, passed very creditable examination.

18th.—Mr. Blair obtained the first increase of allowance on the 27th March last, and with Mr. Horsely, and Mr. R. Grant, continues to advance slowly in the study of Teloogoo; but Mr. Davison has made little, if any progress in that language, since the last examination. Mr. Horsely and Mr. Davison have commenced the study of the Persian, and Mr. Blair, that of the Hindoostance language.

19th.—Mr. Clementson, on the 6th April last, established his claim to the first increase of allowance. We enclose a medical certificate, under which this gentleman was, on the present occasion, excused from examination.

20th.—Since Mr. Graham obtained the first increase of allowance at the close of the last term, he has suffered much from violent attacks of illness, yet with the most commendable zeal, has availed himself of every interval of health to prosecute his studies. Anticipating the possibility of his being unable to attend the general examination, he some time previously applied for a special one, and we have much satisfaction in stating, that he has not only advanced materially in the study of Teloogoo, but that in Hindoostance also, his progress has been very satisfactory. We enclose a certificate from Medical officer, which will account for his absence on the present occasion, and we regret to observe that his application to study is stated to have brought on a return of his former illness.

21st.—We are happy to be enabled to state that there are only three instances in which any considerable debt has been incurred by the Students; and that the conduct of the Gentlemen in question in other respects has been such as to induce us to believe, that it will be sufficient to intimate to them our expectation that it will not be increased.

22d.—We consider the general result of the examination to be creditable to the talents, assiduity and general good conduct of the junior branch of the service under our superintendence; but it remains for us to discharge a most unpleasant duty in bringing to the notice of Government the opposite and unsatisfactory result of Mr. Bushby's examination. In our report of the 20th December last, we stated that this Gentleman had by no means shewn a proper sense of the encouragement afforded to him by the Government, in granting to him the first increase of allowance, and we added that, unless he should speedily redeem the time that he had lost, we should be constrained to take into consideration the expediency of recommending that this encouragement should be withdrawn, where it did not produce the effect intended. We are now reluctantly obliged to submit this recommendation in the case of Mr. Bushby; and we are of opinion that the future promotion of this Gentleman in the service essentially depends on his being removed from the Presidency, and placed on the lowest of the College allowances, under some officer in one of the Southern or Tamil Districts, until he shall pass a satisfactory examination.

We have the honour to be,

Right Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

E. C. GREENWAY,

M. OLIVER,

R. CLARKE,

J. MCKERREL,

A. D. CAMPBELL. [Mir.]

College,
26th June, 1819.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.—Fort William, July 31, 1819.

With reference to General Orders of the 11th of August last, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for the general information of the Army, the following Table and Statement of a further distribution of the Hatras Prize Property, on account of the amount value of Ordnance and Stores captured in the Forts of Hatras and Moorsan, awarded by Government to the Captors:

Table shewing the proportions of each Rank.

	<i>Number of Shares.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Major General Commanding,	1-16th of the whole	<i>Rs.</i> <i>As.</i> <i>Ps.</i> <i>Dec.</i>
Major General,	2289	15 4 0
Colonels,	1500	973 8 2 100
Lieutenant Colonels,	600	389 6 5 640
Majors,	360	233 10 3 384
Captains,	240	155 12 2 256
Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons,	120	77 14 1 128
Cornets, Lieutenant Fireworkers, Ensigns, and Cadets,	70	45 6 10 658
Troop Quarter Masters of Dragoons, Conductors, and Riding Masters,	60	32 7 2 470
Regimental Serjeant Majors,	12	7 12 7 312
Troop Serjeant Majors,	4	2 9 6 437
Serjeants,	3	1 15 1 828
Corporals, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Rank and File,	2	1 4 9 218
Subadar,	1	0 10 4 609
Jemadar,	7	4 8 8 265
Havildar,	3	1 15 1 828
Duffadar, Naick, Lascar, Bheesty, Puckallie, and Bheesties,	14	0 13 10 145
	1	0 6 11 072

Abstract Statement of the Distribution of the Amount value of Ordnance and Stores captured in the Forts of Hatras and Moorsan, Furrakabad Rupees 38,567 11 5.

<i>CORPS.</i>	<i>Number of Shares to each Corps.</i>	<i>Amount, Sonat Rupees.</i>
His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons,	4018	2608 2 5
His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons,	4714	3059 13 9½
His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot,	4864	3157 3 4½
His Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot,	3909	2537 6 6½
Horse Artillery,	1622	1052 14 7
Rocket Troop,	321	208 8 10
1st Regiment Native Cavalry,	103	6 14 9½
3d Regiment Native Cavalry,	1429	927 13 9½
7th Regiment Native Cavalry,	1791	1162 4 3½
2d Grenadier Battalion,	1546	1003 5 8½
2d Battalion 1st Native Infantry,	2113	1371 12 8
2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry,	1994	1294 2 ½
2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry,	2165	1406 1 8½
2d Battalion 15th Native Infantry,	1930	1253 0 4
1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry,	2026	1314 14 3½
1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry,	2178	1413 15 7½
Engineers and Miners,	914	593 9 11½
Pioneers and Sappers,	1374	892 2 8½
1st Rohilla Cavalry,	1104	716 11 6
2d Rohilla Cavalry,	740	480 4 3½
Artillery, Cawnpore Division,	4208	2731 3 9½
Artillery, Agra Division,	668	433 8 7½
General Staff,	7279	4724 5 7
Major General Marshall,	{ 1-16th of the whole }	2289 15 4
Total	52926	36639 4 7
Prize Agent's Commission, . . . . .	.....	* 1928 6 3
Furrakabad Rupees, . . . . .	.....	38567 10 9
Lost by fractions, . . . . .	.....	0 0 8
Total Sonat Rupees	.....	38567 11 5

Donation by Government in lieu of Ordnance and Military Stores captured at the reduction of the Forts of Hatras and Moorsan, Sicca Rupees 36,905 5½, or	Sonat Rupees 38,567 11 5
Deduct Prize Agent's Commission,	1,928 6 3
Amount to be divided amongst the Captors,	36,639 5 3

His Lordship in Council authorizes the Deputy Pay Masters of Stations to disburse on application the several Sums due to Individuals, as above exhibited, on Bills properly vouch'd and attested.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 7, 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council notifies to the Army, that in the 1st Article of the Regulation regarding advances for Public Buildings, passed by His Lordship in Council, under date the 25th June, 1819, in the Territorial Department, and published in General Orders of the 17th ultimo, the term "Public Officers" applies solely to Civil Functionaries, entitled to correspond directly with Government, all Military Officers will therefore continue to address themselves on the occasion alluded to in that Article, to the Military Board.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, July 29, 1819.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty shall be made known.

Royal Scots.

Captain Thomas C. Graham to be Major, without purchase, vice Lynch, deceased—6th July 1819.

Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Galbraith to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice T. C. Graham, promoted—ditto.

Ensign Charles Lewis to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Galbraith, promoted—ditto.

Lieutenant A. Cameron to be Adjutant, vice MacEwen, deceased—3rd July 1819.

46th Foot.

Hospital Assistant H. W. Voysey to be Assistant Surgeon, vice R. H. Bell, deceased—18th March 1819.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 3, 1819.

The detail of His Majesty's Regiments for the Presidency of Fort St. George, referred to in General Orders of the 2nd ultimo, (No. 1681,) under the immediate orders of Captain Wallis, of the 46th Regiment, are to be embarked on board the ship Bengal Merchant, on Sunday, the 8th instant, for which purpose Major General Wood will be pleased to adopt the necessary steps.

A Corporal of the 34th Regiment, his Wife and Child, recently arrived from New South Wales, on the transport ship called Lord Sidmouth, are to proceed by this opportunity.

Captain Wallis will send on Sunday morning the usual embarkation returns.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOMAS McMAHON, Col. Adj't. Genl.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

General Orders by the Commander of the Forces, Head-quarters, Colombo, July 9, 1819.

The Commander of the Forces has sincere pleasure, in expressing his satisfaction at the excellent appearance of the 83rd regiment this morning at the inspection; in every respect marking the admirable system which prevails in the corps, as well as the ability of the distinguished officer (Lieut. Colonel Cother) who commands it—and the Lieut. General, in justice to Lieut Colonel Brunt, who trained the 83rd to its present state of perfection, to Lieut. Colonel Cother, and to the Officers and non-commissioned Officers of this fine regiment, takes this opportunity to request of them to accept his thanks, and of publicly declaring, without meaning any disparagement to other gallant corps, that in point of regularity of conduct, neatness, and uniformity of dress, and strict obedience to His Majesty's Regulation, the 83rd Regiment excels any body of troops, that the Lieut. General has had the honor to command since his arrival in Ceylon—and he will not fail to do the regiment the fullest justice in his Report to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Dep. Adj't. Genl.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, on the 10th of August, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Mr. James Wood, to Miss Mary Birmingham.

At the Cathedral, on the 10th of August, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Mr. T. Turner, Merchant of Berhampore, to Miss S. Legge.

BIRTHS.

At Bencoolen, on the 10th of May, Mrs. Boardman, of a Son
On the 11th of August, the Lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a Daughter.

On the 5th of August, Mrs. C. F. Kellner, of a still born Son.

At Dum Dum, on the 26th of July, the Wife of Mr. John Grace Powell, (Gunner in the Regiment of Artillery, and Nephew of Colonel Grace, of the same Regiment,) of a Daughter.

At Rungpore, on the 29th of July, the Lady of C. R. Richardson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Seetapore, on the 22d of July, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Shapland, C. B. 25th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 1st of August, the Lady of Captain J. H. Cave, of a Daughter.

At Hussingabad, on the 14th of July, the Lady of Lieutenant Wm. Turner, 29th N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Fattyghur, on the 25th of July, William Rentell, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Lately, at Calcutta, after a short and distressing illness, Baboo Ram Hurry Roy Chowdry, at the advanced age of nearly 70 years.

In England, Lieutenant General Morgan, of the H. C. Service.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

<i>Aug. Names of Vessels</i>	<i>Flags</i>	<i>Commanders</i>	<i>From whence</i>	<i>Left</i>
11 Eclipse	British	J. Stewart	Downs	April 2

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

<i>Aug. Names of Vessels</i>	<i>Flags</i>	<i>Commanders</i>	<i>Destination</i>
12 Good Success	British	J. Crockett	China
12 Bengal Merchant	British	A. Brown	Madras
12 Caledonia	British	E. B. Roberts	London
12 Aberdeen	British	T. Hodges	Bu. Ayr. & Liv.

Passengers.

Passengers arrived on the Eclipse:

Mrs. Wolfe; Captain D. Graham; Lieutenant John Cowper; Lieut. James Dorain; Lieutenant R. Wolfe; Lieutenant James Brown; Lieut. William Pitman; Ensign John Vincent; 160 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates; 3 Women, and 23 Native Followers of H. M. 59th Regt.

Passengers arrived on the Mary Ann:

Mrs. Hampton and two Children; Mrs. Smout; Major Hampton and a Detachment of the 20th Native Infantry; Mr. William Cox; Mr. James Cox.

Nautical Notices.

The Salacia, Captain Tankersley, for Malta, and the Eliza, Captain Hay, for Bombay, will drop down the river in a day or two.

The Eclipse, which arrived here on the 11th of August, from England, was originally bound only to Ceylon; but being taken up as a Transport there, brought on to Calcutta the Detachment of His Majesty's 59th Regiment. Two other ships, whose names are not mentioned, had arrived at Colombo from England, with the 45th Regiment on board, and these were said also to be coming on here with the remainder of the 59th, and the 1st Ceylon Regiment.

The ship Wanstead, which was supposed to have been lost in the last heavy gale at Madras, but of whose safe arrival at the Cape we gave satisfactory accounts some time since, in Letters from one of the Passengers on board her, had arrived in England in March.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garett's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

The ship Oswin, Captain Kay, which sailed from this port for England in November last, is reported by Letters from the Cape, to have foundered at Sea, in a heavy gale of wind off the Cape. It is added that no lives were lost, the Commander and all on board having saved themselves in the long boat, and proceeded to St. Helena, which they reached in safety, and afterwards continued their voyage to England on one of the homeward-bound China Ships.

There is reason to doubt the accuracy of this statement, from the internal evidence of the relation itself rather than from the quarter from which it is said to come, as most persons are aware that in a gale of sufficient violence to cause a ship to founder, it would be difficult to secure the safety of a whole ship's company and passengers, even if all the boats could be made use of; but when confined only to the long boat, the difficulty would be increased. The silence of the most recent advices from St. Helena, on the subject, justify also our doubts of the accuracy of the statement, until further and more positive information be obtained.

Letters have been received from the Astell, Captain Creaswell, dated the 30th of March, 1819, which state that she arrived there on the 26th of that month, after a passage of sixty-two days from the Pilot. The wind being strong from the southward when the ship rounded the Cape, she proceeded on without touching there. Off the Cape, the Astell fell in with the Fairlie, and they proceeded in company together to St. Helena. They were to keep company also during the remainder of the voyage home, and were to sail from St. Helena on the 1st of April. The passengers on board were all well, enjoying the highest degree of unanimity, and every one loud in praise of the Commander's kind and accommodating behaviour.

It may be satisfactory to many to peruse the following extract of a Letter received from the ship Coldstream, Captain Coxwell, dated Cape of Good Hope, April 4, 1819.

"I have real pleasure in announcing the good health of your dear boy and his cousins, so far on their way to Old England. We came to an anchor here on the 31st of March, after a tedious but fair-weather passage, from the time you left us at Saugor. We shall sail from hence on the 7th. You will be pleased to hear that every thing has gone on smoothly and well with each and every passenger, and that all the passengers, including all the children, are in good health and spirits."

Commercial Reports.

The leading features of Commercial intelligence in the past week, are that Cotton still affords but a scanty supply to the market, and fully maintains its price; that the failure of the crops in the interior has materially advanced the price of grain at the capital; and that most other articles, enumerated in the Price Current, have experienced little fluctuation, except Pepper, which has declined.

The quantity of Cotton imported into Calcutta, from the 29th July to the 4th of August, was 16,081 bazar maunds.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY		AUGUST 1819.	SELL
10 Anna	6	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	14 Anna

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT]	CALCUTTA	[DRAW
2s 6d	On London, 6 Months sight, per Sieca Rupee,	2s 7d
	On Bombay, 30 Days sight, per 100 Bom. Rs. Sa. Rs.	
	On Madras, 30 Days sight, per 100 St. Pags. Sa. Rs.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	....	Sieca Rupees 206 8	....	per 100
Zecchins,	....	ditto	....	ditto
Venetians,	....	ditto	....	ditto
Germah Crowns,	....	ditto	....	ditto
Star Pagodas,	....	ditto	....	ditto

